

The Sun

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have their articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Clemency of Attila.

Our neighbor the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* thus extenuates the German destruction of Louvain:

"The punishment is a terribly severe one. But the life of a single German militiaman, under such circumstances, is worth more than the whole city of Louvain, with all its relics and all its treasures."

Leaving out of sight every principle of humanity and justice and every consideration based upon a decent regard for the opinion of mankind, it is nevertheless an appalling prospect that this medievalism at Louvain opens to view. It may possibly be said before long:

"The punishment is a terribly severe one. But the life of a single Cossack, under such circumstances, is worth more than the whole city of Berlin, with all its relics and all its treasures."

ATILIA, or ETZEL, was the destroyer of cities. He ravaged Belgic Gaul. There and elsewhere across the map of Europe town after town went down before his torch. Aquileia he annihilated. Padua he burned. The goings and comings of his armies were marked by a trail of ashes.

Yet even ATILIA spared the defenceless town of Troyes, with all its relics and all its treasures.

Headed the Right Way.

That obese and impudent product of porcine enterprise the river and harbor bill is to suffer curtailment to the extent of \$200,000,000 at the Senatorial conference to-morrow. If the plans now under consideration at Washington are carried out. How powerful the opposition will be to the attack on the ancient privilege of graft is not revealed. It may be expected to show a terrifying front; among the possibilities is retaliation in the form of obstruction to the revised bill. Should this reach the point of defeating it the essential appropriations might be made in another measure, which under the circumstances would meet the needs of the nation and protect the pocketbooks of the taxpayers.

Better than the trimming of this particular bill, the contemplated action of the Democrats serves notice that they recognize the inadvisability of wasteful expenditures at this time. If they have been converted to economy and by the force of harsh circumstances compelled to make good in legislation their platform pledges of retrenchment the country will be well served in an unexpected and welcome manner.

A Decade of Radium Therapy.

In a recent issue of the *Medical Record* two of the foremost practitioners of the radium treatment discuss the clinical value of this newest wonder in science. Since the introduction of radium in medical practice the pendulum has swung from false commendation to equally unmerited condemnation. Actual demonstration during a decade of wary observation at the bedside has added a volume of accurate information to a subject that will require many years more for a final judgment. In an address before a medical society Dr. Robert Abbe dwells upon the earlier enthusiasm as warranted by the wonderful results, and insists that while the latter have not been universally confirmed a larger experience has brought certain positive achievements that the profession and the public are entitled to know. Among malignant diseases he regards "the conquest of fatal cancers (technically called epithelioma) as unqualified." And herein he is confirmed by Dr. Wickham of the Laboratoire Biologique du Radium, which has records of 1,000 cases of cancer of all types. This authority claims that "in a majority of epithelioma skin cancers, even in the gravest cases, radium is superior to any other therapeutic agent," but that "operable cancer should be operated on without delay; this is a fixed rule." This conclusion is confirmed practically by the radium institutes of London, Vienna and Heidelberg.

In a number of cases of bone sar-

coma that were formerly the despair of surgeons Dr. Abbe discovered a selective action of radium in attacking diseased cells while sparing healthy ones, and "in a dozen cases of a usually fatal growth of the larynx called papilloma the action of radium is wonderful." This is the disease that sent the father of the present German Emperor to an untimely grave.

On the other hand, Dr. Abbe mentions growths that are distinctly recognizable under the microscope, of which he writes: "I have failed and I cannot even claim to have retarded or altered their growth." In cases demanding large dissection for removal of cancer Dr. Abbe agrees with Dr. Wickham that "radium can be applied to the shell left behind with the certainty that it will be destroyed." A most definitely good result of radium arises from the blocking up of blood vessels nourishing cancerous and other "growths that no surgeon would dare touch." Most cases of goitre, a disease hitherto amenable only to dangerous surgical procedure, have been cured by radium. It would appear, therefore, that a careful microscopic diagnosis of the type of tumor will alone guide the physician to the most successful radium therapy.

The layman must now realize the necessity of submitting all swellings not definitely of recent origin to competent medical examination. Empirics within and without the profession who are exploiting radium for their own advantage must be avoided in order to obtain the full benefits of this marvelous agent.

Germany for Peace.

Germany is ready for peace. Count JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, the German Ambassador, said yesterday in his survey of the European situation. She neither began the war nor wanted it, he added.

This utterance is more distinctly within the realm of the Bismarckian diplomacy of 1870 than any which has yet emanated from the German Foreign Office. It recalls the masterful skill that laid the onus of the Franco-Prussian war on the shoulders of Napoleon and his Ministry, and that stood ready at the critical moment of German triumph to dictate the terms of peace.

Is not France, beaten back in a series of overwhelming defeats to the gates of her own capital, sufficiently humiliated? Does not England to-day sweep the seas, its greatest mistress? Has not Russia, in quickly mobilizing her millions and swinging them in an overpowering force into German East Prussia and Austrian Galicia recovered the prestige lost in the Russo-Japanese war? Is not Austria, beaten along the Drina and the Danube by one of the smallest Powers of Europe, sufficiently punished for brutal treatment of a neighbor of the Balkans? And above all, has not the German army in its triumphant and unchecked advance realized all the hopes of its imperial master and shown itself the overwhelming military power of the Continent? What more satisfaction or compensation could the shrunken Triple Alliance or the opposing coalition gain if they dragged the struggle on with all its miseries and blighting shadows? Is it after all not time for peace?

The Next Pope.

The protection of the Church in the war that now engages so great a part of Christendom will require statesmanship of the first order in the Vatican. The inevitable changes consequent on the conflict will call for a provision, skill and patience in adapting the policy of the Church in its relations with secular Powers that will tax the capacity of the wisest and most devoted. While the election of a Pope in any circumstances receives the most solemn consideration, it is obvious that to-day the task is complicated to a degree seldom exceeded in the long history of the Church.

Under the protection of the Italian arms the College of Cardinals to-day begins its deliberations. The last right of veto has been revoked, and the Austrian court is without the power it possessed up to the last pontificate. The reports of such favored for the succession to the throne of PETER are interesting and speculation on the subject is not to be avoided; yet he who would pretend to forecast the decision of the scholarly and wise princes of the Church now isolated in the Vatican must be held to effrontery.

Barring Miss Duncan's Pupils.

The action of the immigration officers at Ellis Island in refusing entry to the nine young girl pupils of Miss DUNCAN's school in Marienbohe who have fled from the European war fields will be accepted as a compliance with the law which subordinates the service were compelled to render. The appeal in behalf of the children already made to Washington should result in their immediate release.

These immigrants were removed by their guardian to a place of safety and their way to this country was made easy by the American Relief Committee in London. There must be in some authority power not only to relieve them from the ban under which they are now held but to do it quickly in order that they may be restored promptly to the care of those who are charged with their protection.

Apla the Conquered.

It was to be expected that the German half of Samoa would be plucked by the British in the South Sea phase of this world war. The only surprise is to find that it was gathered in by the troops of the Dominion of New Zealand rather than by the Imperial Sqn from its base in Suva in the Fiji Islands, less than three days distant. This evidence that the Dominion army and navy are operating within Polynesia lends to the inference that the northerly course will

be prolonged to the capture of Jaluit and the Marshall Islands.

This operation so simply conducted in the South Sea supports the position that Great Britain, at the time when its Japanese ally announced its intention to enter the war, gave satisfactory assurance to our State Department that Japan's activity in the Pacific need cause this country no uneasiness. The best assurance would be that the islands once German should pass into British possession while Japan was still engaged with Kiao-chow.

Samoa has great strategic importance because it is the best southern outpost wherein to watch the Panama Canal, and in the harbor of Pago Pago we hold the key of the situation. We have had no cause in the last fifteen years to complain of our German neighbors in Upolu; we shall expect to be quite as well satisfied with British neighbors. Our particular interest in this minor incident of the war is that it precludes the possibility of Japan in the poor harbor of Apia looking enviously at our great naval base in Tutuila, less than ninety miles away.

The Near Side Car Stop.

This morning the ordinance requiring all street cars to stop on the near side of intersecting streets only will go into effect. Hitherto the surface cars have followed no general rule, and none except the experienced could tell where they might take up passengers. The new system is recommended by experience in other towns and it should work well here if the city authorities do their share.

When this scheme was tried here before it was doomed to failure by the neglect of the city to clean the streets sufficiently to make egress and exit endurable. Passengers were forced to wade through mud and in winter time through snow from curb to curb until the public refused to tolerate such conditions. If the streets had been kept clean then the near side stop would probably be an established institution here now instead of an experiment. The fact that it is put into operation in summer obviates the principal difficulties in the way of its success, and by winter time it may be so high in favor as to compel the cleaning of the roadways with a celerity and completeness New York has never known.

Increased Mobility in War.

Many new lessons will be learned from the war in Europe, but the conflict is forcibly reiterating one of the oldest, to wit, that mobility is one of the most important factors toward success. The methods of acquiring mobility have changed with every period in the world's history, but there has been no great alteration in the manner of applying them. To reach the striking spot swiftly, to strike and to follow up the blow have always been essentials of victory in war. The defensive may be a stone wall, but its very immobility proves that it is the defensive.

The success of the British in the Battle of Heligoland was due primarily to the speed and handiness of their battle cruiser class. To be sure the weight of metal thrown by the guns and the accuracy of the marksmanship played their parts. A boxer does not win by footwork alone; he must also be able to hit, and the British Jackies showed that they knew how to shoot. But the first element of success in the engagement was the mobility of the squadron.

The chief instrument of increased mobility on land is the automobile. By it generals are moved from point to point with speed unknown in the days of galloping chargers. Staff officers cover remarkable distances; light guns and even heavy ones are moved with amazing celerity; ammunition trains and field kitchens are kept close to the swift moving columns, and at times even reinforcements are brought in by motor cars. When the technical history of this war is written the development of the use of new instruments of mobility will be one of its most interesting pages.

A Balter, Not a Debater.

So modest a statesman as the Hon. JOHN ABRACADABRA HENNESSY should have had a better estimate of his capacities and incapacities than to attribute to himself the faculty of engaging in a "debate." His method is not discussion but concussion.

A steam siren doesn't debate. It makes a horrendous and tympanum tearing hullabaloo. A gargoyle doesn't debate. It spouts from its gaping jaws a stream of often muddy water. A bilious bull, pursued by guffies or his own choleric temperament, does not debate. He rushes, paws, bellows, horns. A motor cycle doesn't debate. It whizzes, chatters, rattles, shrieks, kicks up the devil's own dust.

An alarm clock, a foghorn, a locomotive whistle, a child's rattle, a hand organ, a turkey gobble, a wild ass of the desert, a JOHN HENNESSY: to all these belong laudable stations in the ocean of sound waves; excellent energies, according to their degree, for filling the caves of silence and testing the nerves of them that have to bear; but not theirs the talent for debate.

JOHN, know thyself!

Cedat armis toga! Our most respectful compliments to Rabbi Katz of Madison avenue. He carries not only an admirable weight of learning but two dynamic fists. Sunday night at Park avenue 165th street two young men ordered him to "fork over" his watch and chain. "I saw no reason for giving up my valuable possessions," the rabbi dryly told the police afterward, "and so I grabbed the young men and cracked their heads together." The police lugged off the cracksmen cracked of pate, the rabbi resumed his walk. To speak Sagamorehillish: Bully for the rabbi.

The message from Mexico city did not give any details of the agreement reached between ZAPATA and CARRANZA, except

that the former had pledged himself to recognize the new Government.—Washington dispatch.

There are probably no details. An agreement in black and white with ZAPATA would not be worth the paper it was written on. If the Carranza Government gives him what he wants he will support it, but the bandit chief of Morelos is not easily suited.

Something too much of killing just now. Just a word for a man who saves lives instead of taking them. Introducing him whom men call Patrolman PATRICK McDONALD and the gods "dash," crowned with the Olympian wreath, a mighty shot putter. Saves two men, his friends, from drowning Sunday afternoon, one of them himself a famous rescuer, with medals from Congress and a life saving society for pulling two girls and two boys out of the Hudson. A good afternoon's work for the Olympian Patrick, but he won't think much of it. Yet it seems rather more useful than the playing of house line to which Europe is devoted.

The Hon. JAMES EDGAR MARTINE, the Plainfield cat, has the floor:

"It is a fact, as we all know, and it has been reiterated many times, that my own Commonwealth has been the birthplace, the spawning pool, I may say, of trust organizations, and they have acquired fabulous riches in a main. Many of them live in my own midst."

Fabulous riches in that plain people's boom? Trusts in that virtuous midst? We always thought that Mr. MARTINE was the wide opener of men. It seems he is a mine to be opened.

Most of the Americans who have had to take steerage luck in coming to this port have borne their discomforts calmly or gayly. There are "kickers" on the most luxurious ship, and usually the least are least contented to purple and fine linen make the biggest pother. Short commons and the deck or a shifting crib to sleep on or in; it is no harm that a nation of immigrants should be reminded now and then of how it got over here and not be snobbish and superfluous. Poor old KIR COLUMBUS would regard the accommodations of want of them whereat a few bright noses are upraised as soft Campanian delights.

And there are atrabilious or unsocial souls whom this time of all times beckons to the sea. No captain's dinner, no concert, no weariness unutterable or more unutterable orchestras, no subscriptions for a band that everybody would love to massacre: peace, peace at last for them that go down to the sea in ships!

MR. PLATT IS NOT AN ABSENTEE.

Erroneously Cited With Representatives Who Neglect Their Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Being a pretty constant reader of THE SUN, whenever it rises on Columbia Heights before I have to take a car for the Capitol, I was amazed to observe in your Saturday's edition that I was cited in THE SUN as an absentee from the sessions of the House on Friday.

Of course, I was not absent, though I made use of the time afforded by one of the no quorum roll calls to go down and get some luncheon.

I do not deem it any part of the business of a member of the House to waste twenty minutes every time there is a "call of the House" waiting to answer to my name.

One of two roll calls a day are enough to establish one's presence and I never answer to more unless I find nothing else to do.

It is the business of the majority, as I look at it, to keep a quorum on the floor, yet there have been weeks at a time this summer when there was not a quorum of Democrats in Washington, though never a time when lack of a quorum of the House has been a hindrance to the passage of a bill.

Not only do I neglect no duty, but I am a member of the most efficient and happy little nation, many of us seem to forget the terrible situation in which the Belgian people must now find themselves. Not only do I neglect no duty, but I am a member of the most efficient and happy little nation, many of us seem to forget the terrible situation in which the Belgian people must now find themselves. Not only do I neglect no duty, but I am a member of the most efficient and happy little nation, many of us seem to forget the terrible situation in which the Belgian people must now find themselves.

It is not possible that, regardless of my sympathies in this great struggle, we are safe and able peacefully to pursue our usual avocations, and I gladly contribute toward relieving the distress of these innocent victims of Europe's great war. Belgium has been the most cordial terms of friendship with the United States, and during a visit to its principal cities early this summer I observed many evidences of the admiration its people feel for the American Republic.

I am confident that if Americans only knew how to contribute to meet Belgium's present and most urgent need many would gladly do so, and I therefore venture to offer the privilege of your column to the statement that funds are now being collected for this purpose with the approval of the Belgian Consul-General and that contributions may be sent to Rev. J. S. Midland, president of the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge street, New York city.

EDWARD NEVILLE VOSE.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: That splendid example of unalloyed Americanism and of neutrality Mr. Herman Ridder says:

I plead with the American people to open their eyes to the danger which confronts them.

Does Mr. Ridder mean that a Zeppelin is coming over here to drop bombs on capitals and defenceless women and children? C. L.

BOSTON, AUGUST 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I want to thank you for your articles on the bomb dropping episode at Antwerp and the destruction of Louvain.

There is no doubt that the German is very much of a barbarian. He has lived among Germans for years and knows them thoroughly. Servile and cringing in submission, when in power or authority they are brutal and overbearing to a degree.

I will only add that if they should win in this war, let us look out for our Panama Canal.

AN OLD READER.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 31.

Necessity and Humanity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In to-day's newspapers appear accounts of the renewed dropping of bombs by the Germans on the sleeping women and children of Antwerp, and the statement of the Imperial Chancellor of Germany to the Reichstag.

Necessity knows no law. Any one who is fighting can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through.

And also in to-day's newspapers appears a despatch from London telling of the sinking, in open flight of two German cruisers by British cruisers, the return to a British port of a British cruiser with nine German officers and eighty-one prisoners, and the official statement from the British Admiralty.

There is reason to hope this is not a complete list of the survivors from the German ships, but other lives have been saved. Great Britain in the hour of her triumph hopes that the lives of her foes have been saved; Germany in the last of success slays the innocent and the defenceless. Is any further comment necessary?

A. MAURICE LOW.
WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 29.

Margaret of New Orleans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The Sun has had some interesting correspondence with the "Margaret of New Orleans," the first woman in America to whom a monument was erected. Of what nationality was this woman and what was her name?

F. CHALKER.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 30.

ERCKMANN-CHATRAIN.

This Delightful Series Makes Timely Reading Now.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Readers of THE SUN will be interested in European history will derive great pleasure as well as instruction from reading just at this time the Erckmann-Chatrain series of stories of the Napoleonic wars.

The action covers the ground which is being fought over now, and the narrations (for such they are) take you from the defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig through the wanderings to Waterloo and the invasion of France by the allies, ending with the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. The books are named and run in sequence as follows: "Mme. Therese," "The Conscript," "The Blockade of Phalsbourg," "Waterloo," "The Invasion of France" and "The Plebsaicite."

They are written in the light, simple domestic style which is characteristic of the works of the authors, and engage your interest at once by their simplicity and naturalness.

In the second book, "The Conscript," the significant passage where Joseph Bertha, the young conscript, is awaiting with fixed bayonet the charge of some Prussian and Bavarian cavalry. He, like all his recently conscripted comrades, has had his head filled by the old veterans with stories of the glorious achievements of Napoleon's armies in penetrating into every corner of Europe and subduing the various nations, "exterminating those vermin, killing them by scores of thousands in battle, burning their towns, &c., and he is buoyed up in all the sufferings of the long and painful journey with the thought that they are going to exterminate them again, and there will be more glory for Napoleon, of which he, Joseph Bertha, will have his individual share.

The enemy's forces approach he distinguishes that what sounded at first in the distance as a discordant yelling by them is a concerted cry of "Waterland, Waterland," and then, to his own surprise, they too have a country which they love, and they also have peaceful homes which they undoubtedly grieved to have to leave as he sorrowed at having been taken from his own.

He finishes the campaign, nobly doing his share of the fighting, but the incident starts in his mind a train of thought which all the energetic shouting of the grizzled old sergeant of "Glory, Joseph, my boy, glory," cannot dispel.

The books are intensely interesting and instructive, and they are a most valuable picture of the manner in which local and special interests predominate in their influence on appropriation legislation brings to mind a phase of the policies advocated by the Progressives which has been ignored by their opponents.

If, as is admitted, we are unable to obtain the passage of an appropriation bill without conceding to special interests, what may we expect when the national Government is forced to finance industrial insurance?

The political complications which this would involve in its contact with the race question and other social problems in different parts of our country are sufficient to satisfy the most rabid demagogue.

It is impossible to leave the national Government in the hands of the Progressives on any question without an established policy. We have seen the national Government in control of large public works since its establishment, and they are as active as the beginning. Still we are asked to believe that it could take over the management of businesses of far greater personal and political importance and manage them efficiently and successfully.

M. P. EBERHART.
AKRON, OHIO, AUGUST 29.

Help for the Brave Belgians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: While on every hand one hears nothing but the most cordial praise for the valiant stand made by the little Belgian army in its effort to prevent the scourge of war from sweeping across this once prosperous and happy little nation, many of us seem to forget the terrible situation in which the Belgian people must now find themselves.

Not only do I neglect no duty, but I am a member of the most efficient and happy little nation, many of us seem to forget the terrible situation in which the Belgian people must now find themselves. Not only do I neglect no duty, but I am a member of the most efficient and happy little nation, many of us seem to forget the terrible situation in which the Belgian people must now find themselves.

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I am confident that if Americans only knew how to contribute to meet Belgium's present and most urgent need many would gladly do so, and I therefore venture to offer the privilege of your column to the statement that funds are now being collected for this purpose with the approval of the Belgian Consul-General and that contributions may be sent to Rev. J. S. Midland, president of the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge street, New York city.

EDWARD NEVILLE VOSE.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 31.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: As there are no doubt many British subjects and friends of the empire in the United States who would like to contribute to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, it should be much obliged if you would kindly let it be known that any donations, large or small, can be forwarded to me at 24 West 42nd street, New York, when receipt of the same will be gratefully acknowledged and remittances made from time to time to the London fund.

It may be made payable to Lady Bennett and marked "Prince of Wales Fund."

E. BENNETT.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 31.

German, French and British Losses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The unerring accuracy with which the British and French war offices report the German losses is really astonishing. But why report the losses as to British and French losses? Surely these losses also must have been very great, for I cannot believe that the French and English ran away without putting up a stiff fight. But if their losses were really so small, as reported, one is forced to the conclusion that the allies retreated without making the desperate resistance which we all expected from them.

BENNETT PRIEST.
NEWARK, N. J., AUGUST 31.

Explosions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The following theories have been exploded by the war:

That there can be no more war.
Because the bankers will not permit it.

Because the Socialists will not permit it.
Because modern arms are too terrible.
That Japan is too poor to go to war.

CHARLES VERIN.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 31.

Domestic Debt.

Knicker—Does Smith owe all he is to his wife?
Knicker—Yes, but he has declared a moratorium.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 29.

WAR'S EFFECT ON SILVER.

Probable Influence of Present Conditions on Coinage of the Cheaper Metal.

II.

A doubling of the present coinage of silver by the leading Western nations would call for the annual purchase of over 25,000,000 ounces, or more than 10 per cent. of the world's annual product. But the question arises whether the Governments of Europe and the United States (as well) have not been starving the mints on silver for several years. Doubtless the officials concerned would say that they have been buying all the metal required for legitimate purposes of subsidiary coinage. It would be difficult to prove that this was the case in the policy of the Indian Government, which in 1907 coined \$85,000,000 in silver, then stopped purchases for five years and in 1912 coined nearly \$43,000,000 worth. But in its broadest aspect this claim is hard to reconcile with a world's coinage declining pari passu with growth in population, with the opening of new territories where silver could well be mined as freely, and with the increased multiplicity of retail trade transactions. In the five years from 1899 to 1903, both years inclusive, the mints of the world yielded 690,355,014 fine ounces of silver, an annual average of 138,071,003 ounces. In the quinquennium 1904 to 1908 the total was 718,844,585 ounces, or 142,766,907 ounces a year. But in 1909 only 87,729,951 ounces were coined, in 1910 only 73,786,842 ounces and in 1911 but 117,237,838 ounces, a total for the three years of 283,753,631 ounces, or an annual average of 94,584,544. In 1912 the coinage leaped to 161,763,415 ounces, owing to the resumption of operations by the mints of India after a suspension of new purchases since 1907 and to a growth in China's coinage. But even in the four years 1909-12 the total world's mintage was only 445,517,046 ounces, an annual average of 111,379,261 ounces—less than the yearly average output in the five years in the early '90s. The apathetic policy of the mints will be best realized by comparing the coinage of the Western nations from that of the silver using countries of the Far East. In a group including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and France the silver coinage has been 27,867,410 ounces for 1910, 26,643,013 in 1911 and 28,594,648 in 1912. But China's silver mintage has increased materially, while India began turning out rupees in 1907 and increased her supply of coins for China which are scheduled under Hongkong coinage. Japan lessened her mint operations somewhat. Altogether the coinage for the Far East totaled 21,602,897 in 1910, 70,154,262 in 1911 and 111,047,552 ounces in 1912. Let us visualize the distinctive Eastern and Western mint consumption of silver in the following table (figures in fine ounces):

	1910.	1911.	191
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